ATRLETES THIRST FOR GLORY. They Predict a Stirring Senson on Track

Sportsmen who are not altogether absorbed in the stirring pastimes incidental to the frigid spell are looking forward hopefully to an exceptional season in all branches. Amateur athletes are particularly sanguine, as the boom of last season looks like continuing. The fixtures al-ready announced promise excellent sport in the near future, and many men who rarely sport silk before April are now far advanced in training. The early break is due to the two attractive indoor meetings so close at hand and the prospect of similar features before the indoor

Brooklyn will have the first inning, with ar elaborate set of open games under the joint auspices of the National A. C. and Company F. Forty-seventh Regiment. Each fortunate win are provided for the second men. In addition to a full list of standard events there will be a special feature in the shape of a relay race for the championship of the National Guard. All the sporting regiments have teams in training for this important event.

This meeting should have metropolites ath letes just on edge for the big tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 1. The hustlers of the New Jersey A. C. are the caterers, and this fact alone is sufficient guarantee that the affair will be well worth witnessing. The programme bristles with attractions, in cluding two national championships which have hitherto been held in the open air. The sprain sustained by A. B. George during the New Year's Day cross-country run in Westchester leaves the issue of the steeplechase championship very open. The other likely aspirants to the title are George W. Orton, the reent champion; E. W. Hjertberg, the veteran ex-champion; G. O. Jarvis, ex-intercollegiate champion; A. J. Walsh, holder of the indoor mile record, and G. G. Hollander, holder of the or half-mile record.

The race for the ten-mile championship is ex pected to be one of the sensations of the year. Charles H. Bean, the present champion, is undergoing a special preparation, and will have a large following both on this account and on the fine showing he made in the three-mile championship last September. Tommy Conneff. bowever, will probably start a hot favorite, as he is known to be in superb shape and brimful of confidence. He left last week for Holy Cross College, Worcester, where he is entered as a student in the medical class. He will return here some days before the race to have a few warming-up spins on the dirt track which is to that the race will resolve itself into a match between the two cracks named, but several less fancied candidates are training zealously, and a big field of stayers will probably toe the mark. The athletes of the New York A. C. await the result of Tuesday night's election with feverish interest. They feel that the chances of an invasion of England hinge largely on the personnel of the new Hoard, as the outgoing executive courteously refrained from outlining the future sporting policy of the club. English papers have already announced a return international match for next July, but the matter is pure guesswork so far, with the chances, of course, in favor of some such tournament taking place. The rather bitter recrimination which followed the sensational contest of last September places many difficulties in the way, but these admit of adjustment when the strong feelings engendered by criticism on both sides simmer down a bit. The Englishmen object to meeting any but unative-born Americans in future international contests, and they also seem inclined to quibble on the amateur question, although some of their own men are decidedly not above suspicion in this respect.

With Hacty Cornish as athletic director of that the race will resolve itself into a match be

own men are decided, this respect.

With Harry Cornish as athletic director of the cherry diamond com-With Harry Cornish as athletic director of the New M. A. C., the cherry diamond combination should be a conspicuous factor during the coming campaign. Meanwhile no American organization has taken any tangible step to be represented at the Olympic games to be held in Athena next April. This apathy is a source of keen regret among patriotic sportsmen, and not at all in keeping with the spirited policy which earned America her present proud position in the Athletic world. Even one representative champion on hand to carry the Stars and Stripes would count for much, while, looking at the matter from a business point of view, the club which would undertake to send such a man would get a world-wide advertisement in return.

man would get a world-wide advertisement in return.

With their typical tenacity and love of conquest, the Britishers are going after all the historic laurels they can rake in. Teams are being organized for the Grecian carnival by Oxford and Cambridge universities and the English and Irish athletic associations. Prof. Sloane of Princeton, the American representative on the Games Committee, is still sanguine that Uncle Sam will put his "spikes" on in time to catch the first heat. Perhaps it has occurred to him to take along young Rogers of his own university, the youth responsible for the greatest broad jump accomplished in America last year. There are some whispers of John V. Crum, the lows fiyer, going over on his own account, but the chance is a slim one.

month. May 10 is set apart for the first annual track and field match between the universities of Fennsylvania and Harvard at Franklin Field. Philadelphia. May 30 is the date for the great intercollegiate championship games, and the prominent A. A. U. clubs will then keep the ball rolling merrily until the eve of the football season. The New Jersey A. C. officials, with their customary forethought, have already outlined their Independence Day carnival, with the A. A. U. all-round championship as the red-letter svent. It is now in order for the New M. A. C. to come forward and round out the schedule.

There is little doubt that the New York A. C. will hold the customary spring and fall games at Travers Island, but it is not so certain that begistration will be sought. Since the club selected from the Metropolitan Association the breach between the two bodies has gradually widened, and that, by the way, is another item which serves to focus artention on next Tuesday night's election. The peacemakers on both sides argue that the negative policy pursued by the Boston A. A. since it cut loose from the A. U. would be the best for all concerned. The games of the Boston A. A. have since been regularly registered and no friction has arisen. Some of the winged-foot politicians are said to hold stronger views, and altogether the outlook presents lively possibilities apart from its record-breaking aspect.

Although cross-country running has ceased to be a fad among metropolitan actively at work of late with flattering results so far. A meeting was held at the arena on Wednesday night, and the following noted devotees of the sport answered the roll call:

E. C. Carter. Mortimer Bishop, Ernest Thorpe, Ed-

E. C. Carter, Mortimer Bishop, Ernest Thorpe, Edwin Kesne, and T. Avery Cole II, New York A. C.; A. H. George, New Manhattan A. C., and W. A. Bo-Podesta, County Dublin Harriers. After discussing the possibilities the meeting decided to inaugurate the movement publicly on Washington's Birthday with an old-fashioned

run from some convenient resort near Morris run from some convenient resort near Morris Park.

A committee of three undertook to canvass all the city and suburban ciuls and invite their cooperation. It is proposed to divide the runners into fest and slow packs, and to regulate the paces of that no one need be forced beyond a comfortable gair. Should the experiment prove as successful as the promoters hope, they will go ahead and form an association with the view of reviving the championalips and other races which put stamina into the athletes of previous years. There is a singular dearth of long-distance runners on American paths, and the new enterprise is intended to remedy this deficiency before the class becomes altogether extinct.

AMERICAN COOKERY.

It Is Hapidly Becoming the Most Varied and Most Desired in the World.

The effects of food, writes ex-Minister Roose veit in the Philadelphia North American, are more far-reaching than is always understood. Poor food produces dyspepsia, and dyspepsia produces crime. It has even been alleged that the intelerance and cruelty of the old Puritanical Church resulted from indigestion. Austerity of diet may not always produc-

austere morals, but will almost surely breed a harsh, rigid severity of temperament as fatal to the peace of the world as Satan's pitchfork can be believed to be. Entire communities are affected thus by their favorite food.

The restless, wandering, uneasy Yankee, who carriers a dyspecial instead of a conscience to measure his morals withal, was raised on overdone fried steak and pic, with doughnuts as another staple to eke out the damage. The gaunt, yellow, fieshiess Westerner, who lays his ills to fever and ague, too often suffers from a surfeit of saleratus more than he does from a surfeit of saleratus more than he does from malaria.

But cookery is a science and has its "schools," Which of these is best? Not lour ago the question would have reised a surfeit, or French cookery was a superstition. None other was deemed worthy of a compersion. Even now it in generally considered the lest; yet the best chefs in Faris nave been tood that they do not know now to reast, and the charge is unrefuted.

The Prince of Wales, in speaking of American, and: "You have exceinent thous to do year. harsh, rigid severity of temperament as fata

e Prince of Wales, in speaking of America, private convergation with an American, "You have excellent things to cut over the tendent of the emacy of

PLANS OF ATRLETIC SCHOOLBOYS.

Prospects of a Busy Year for the Young If indications are to be relied upon the coming eason will be the busiest in the history of both the New York and Long Island Interscholastic Athletic associations. The entries for the many indoor games is an unusually large one, and if the men do as well in those games as they have been doing in practice some new records may be looked for. One of the schoolboys in practice put the 12-pound shot thirty-eight feet, which peats the best indoor record by seven inches. Columbia Grammar School is expected to have

a winning team. Capt. Brown has his men training every afternoon. The best records last year made by the school athletes in running high jump, standing broad jump, and putting 12pound shot are as follows:

Running High Jump-M. Crook, 5 feet 414 inches; B Kunning High Jamp—B. Crook, o feet sig inches; Moller, 6 feet Sig inches; C. Brown, 5 feet Sig inches; G. Kittle, 5 feet Sig inches; W. Grace, 5 feet Sig inches; A. Marrara, 5 feet 2½ inches; F. Wilcox, 5 feet Sinches; F. Jones, 5 feet 1 inch; F. Brown, 5 feet 1 inch; A. Well, 5 feet 1 inches; M. St. Clair, 4 feet

11 inches; P. Cain, 4 feet 6 inches. Standing Broad Jump—C. Brown, 9 feet; W. Gartner. 9 feet: Il. Moiler. Scet 6 inches; A. Weil. 7 feet 11 inches: F. Jones, 7 feet 6 inches; A. Manrara, 8 feet. Putting the 12 pound Shot—G. Fechtel, 38 feet; C Brown, S5 feet 6 Inches; H. Moller, 31 feet; M. Crook 10 feet; P. Jones, 30 feet; O. Kittle, 38 feet; H. Pom nor, 27 feet; A. Well, 27 feet; W. Oartner, 28 feet. in terit F. Jones, 30 feet; O. Rittis, 35 feet; H. Pommer, 27 feet; A. Well, 27 feet; W. Gariner, 28 feet.

Prof. Whewell, the gymnastic instructor of Columbia Grammar School, some years ago made an effect to introduce an interscholastic gymnastic contest, but at that time very few of the schools of New York and Brocklyn had pymnasiums and the idea was dropped. Now, however, most all of the schools have gymnasiums, and there is no reason why all the schools of this city and Brocklyn should not neet and have annual contests in gymnastics as well as field sports. In speaking of the matter, Prof. Whowell says:

"It has been my desire for many years to see an interscholastic gymnastic contest, and in spite of my efforts to organize one I have not yet successed, but hope to very soon. I venture to say that if such a contest were suggested to other schools they would be very much in favor of it. However, if an interscholastic contest cannot be arranged, I should like to see a contest between Manrara of Columbia and any other New York or Brooklyn schoolboy, barring no one."

The Barnard School A. A. has decided to hold.

cannot be arranged. I should like to see a contest between Manrara of Columbia and any other New York or Brooklyn schoolboy, barring no one."

The Barnard School A. A. has decided to hold its sixth unnual indoor games on Feb. 8 at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue. The Barnard athletes have started to train for their respective events. Capt. Moore is working hard to get the track team into first-class condition. He expects to do something himself in the 60 and 220 yard runs. Washburn is also coming around in his old-time form, and is entered in the 220 and 440 yard runs and 60-yard hurdle. The latter event is new to him, but, with proper coaching, he should be found among the winners. Hipple, the balf-mile runner, is the star of the track team. He expects to lower the record held by C. I. Martin. Bed-lord has as usual entered for the one-mile run, and should at least secure a place. Wilson is the most formidable of the Barnard entries in the junior events. He will have a worthy opponent, however, in young Leech of Cutler School. In field events Monks, Stewart, and Perry will enter in their first open competition. A feature of the games will be the one-mile relay race, open to teams from the freshmen class of any college. Princeton and New York University have already entered teams. The events to be decided at the indoor games are as follows:

Sixty-yard dash, 60-yard dash for boys under 16, 200-yard dash, 220-yard dash for boys under 16, 200-yard dash, 220-yard dash for boys under 16, 200-yard dash, 220-yard dash for boys under 18, 200-yard dash, 200-yar

be Simons, van Zandt, Jackson, Batwin, and Taves.

The outlook for a winning track team at Dwight School this spring is very favorable. The material on hand is excellent.

Drisler School athletes expect to be prominent in the field this year. The candidates for the track team are: Canan, Home, Kutzenbach, Newlin, Sutton, Ballin, Furnald, Foster, Wolf, Pingus, Gunther, Hilbery, Montgomery, and Wenman.

Pingus, Gunther, Hilbery, Montgomery, and Wenman.

10 Lu Salle Institute will take an active part in athletics this season. The indoor games of the institute will be held the latter part of this month at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The track team is one of the best the school has had for years. The team will be somewhat handleapped, however, by the illness of Thitord. He is a good law in the sprints.

capped, nowever, by the timess of litterd. He is a good boy in the sprints.

The athletes at Berkeley School are very quiet at present, but it is said that they have something up their sleave which they will spring when the time comes. With such performers as C. Irvin Martin, Leffets, Bayne, Bein, and Young their chances are quite favorable. The chance is a slim one.

Neither Yale, Harvard, nor any of the other variaties prominent athletically is likely to court Olympic honors, as the intercollegiate fixtures here will be nearly all in the following month. May 16 is set apart for the first annual track and field match between the universities of Pennsylvania and Harvard at Franklin Field.

was organized on Dec. 28 last, Dids fair to be an important factor not only in the athletic world at large, but among the colleges. Among those prominent in the organization were J. D. Tilford, Secretary of the local association, and C. G. McDavitt, President. The latter, who is also President of the National Association, was born at San Francisco in 1877. At an early age he came to this city and entered school. In 1888 he went back to California and returned to New York in 1891. He at oncecutered Peckekill Affiltary Academy, and Iremained there until 1894. His played quarterback on the academy eleven. He is now a student at Wilson and Kellogz School, but is preparing to enter Dartmouth College next fall. J. D. Tilford is the son of Cot. Tilford of the Seventh Cavalry. He was born at Fort Lincoin, N. D., in 1877, while his father was at that post. At the age of 13 he came East and entered Fornham College, where he played on his division eleven. In the fall of 1800 he entered De La Saile Institute, where he is still a student. The best records made at the spring meeting of the Long Island Interacholastic A. A. last year are as Ioliows:

of the Long Island Interacholastic A. A. last year are as follows:
One-hundred-yard dash, 10.2-5 seconds, F. Stevens, Brooklyn Latin Schoot: 100-yard dash (Junor), 11 seconds, A. Robinson, 8b, Paut. 220-yard dash, 23.3-5 seconds, F. Stevens, Brooklyn Latin Schoot: 440-yard run, 55.3-5 seconds, E. B. Jowell, Actipil Academy; see yard run, 75.3-6 seconds, E. B. Jowell, Actipil Academy; see yard run, 75.3-6 seconds, E. Beshert, Brooklyn high behoot: high jump, 5 feet 46 inches, L. Guandason, Adelphi Academy; pot vadit, 8 feet 10 inches, A. Forney, Adelphi Academy; putting the 12-pound sund, 39 feet 5 inches, in. B. Yason, "Poly Prep." throning the 12-pound hundred, 10 feet 10 inches, B. R. Kason, "Poly Prep." one-fille run, 5 minutes 13 seconds, 18 B. Borner, Adelphia Academy; one-fille value, 5 minutes 37 seconds, 5 diministration, 20 feet 13-1 inches, L. H. Jowell, Adelphia Academy.

A GREAT BASEBALL SERTES. Lengue in 1884.

Probably one of the greatest series of basesall games ever played by National League clubs was that between the Bostons and the Providence Grays in 1884. The Bostons had won the championship in 1883, and it was the ambition of Providence cranks, who lived only forty miles away from the Hub, to wrest the aurels from the Beancaters. Every game that was played between the clubs was attended by mmense crowds and the excitement was at

white heat. The first game of the series in 1884 was one of sixteen innings and resulted in a tie, the score standing 1 to 1. The pitchers were Charley Radburn and Jim Whitney, and 10,000 perons saw the battle. The next day Providence won Ly a score of 2 to 1 in nine innings and Charley Sweeney struck out nineteen Boston batsmen. Of the first eight games Boston won five and Providence three. When it came time to meet for the four final struggles the Providence team had won every series from the other League clubs and wanted to win the series from League clubs and wanted to win the series from the Bostons, too. Radburn accordingly was assigned to pitch in all four games on four successive days. He was in such magnificent form that in all of the games the Bostons were teaten, and scored the sum total of one run. One of the games lasted eleven innings. It was played in Boston, and was finally won by the Rhode Islanders by a score of 1 to 0. Acthur Irwin, who was the short stop for Providence, drove a long ity toward the right-hold fence, and the ball went through a hole between the boards. It was a four-bagger and decided the game. Radburn's wondertal pitching in those days will never be forgotten by these who saw him berform. He went into the box, game after game, and pitched for nineteen consecutive contests. It was his remarkable twirling that was instrumental in helping Providence to win the pennant that year. Sweeney jumped the club in the middle of the search, and "Rad" went along single handed. One reat that was the tak of the baseball world in 1883 was his petching in an exhibition game at Frenton. The home club would not allow Providence to play with the regariation League ball, and insisted upon substituting another of highler weight. Hadburn, however, accepted the latter hall, and research the man had been retired in the election and to see done before. The picching distance then was forty-ave feet from the home plate. the Bostons, too. Radburn accordingly was as-

THE FUTURE CLUB OF CLUBS. Perils to Which the Comfort of Clubdom Is

Although there are several hundred clubs in New York with from 100 to 2,000 members each, the whole number of club members in this city must be only a few thousand. Few men belong to only one club and many belong to half a dozen, while some belong to ten or twelve. A man belonging to one reputable club is sure to know men in nearly every other such club. Should New York clubdom be visually presented on a chart, it would show almost an infinity of cross relations. Nearly every new club that is organized has its origin in a little group of men belonging to some other club. One of these days the club of clubs will be formed. It will be made up of men from all the reputable clubs, each elected by unanimous vote of the organizers. and each candidate thereafter for membership will be a man from some reputable club, who shall be proposed and seconded by members who are his fellow members in the club to which he already belongs, the principle of election by unanimous vote, or, at any rate, without

protest, being retained.

Something like this will happen because of the fact that all clubs organized upon existing lines pall upon the men who frequent them and make them their chief places of social recreamake them their chief places of social recreation. Whenever a new social club is organized its projectors start out with the hope of making it a model for all other social clubs. But murmurs soon begin. Boors, and even worse, horecored in, and the club gradually ceases to be charming to men that hunger for comfort and companionship. Men are of twenty minds as to what is the best kind of club. Some hold that allitle club is best, and it certainly is cosiest. But two or three uncongenial spirits can make allitle club unienable to sensitive men. Others hold that a big club is best because it justifies a big house, and in a big house little coteries of congenial spirits can isolate themselves from the general crowd of frequenters. But a big club houses is bare and cheerless without a certain splendor, or, at least, inxury of furnishing and decoration, and cosiness is greatly imperiled by the possibilities of furnishing and decoration. Every man who frequents clubs has recollections of gloomy and almost shabby rooms of an unapproachable cosiness, where the hearth glowel with cheery warmth on cold winter nights and the loss amouldered dreamily on the chilly days of early spring, where talk was low and desultory, and long after midnight blue streams of tobacco smoke rose slowly in the still air, and squat decanters gave back the glare of the firelight. Such rooms become not the great and schendid new club houses of to-day, Such rooms are impossible in a club house visited by 200 members daily, and leact their charm with the jarring presence of uncongenial souls. Perhaps the future club of clubs will have half a dozen such rooms, named as were the old tap rooms, "The Bunch of Grapes." The Half Moon, "The Cosey," and so on, enough for each little coterio to find its own particular home.

Any man who has known clubs for as much as adoren years must have noted the gradual transformation that has crop over his favorite recorts. Sometimes the addition of lifty members in a single year will almost totally change the still an tion. Whenever a new social club is organized its projectors start out with the hope of making

taken its place.

One somewhat famous club is a conspicuous instance of what a change of site may do. It was once distinguished for its Sunday mor ings and its midnight somes. The talkers of the club got together at these times, and outsiders were sometimes brought in especially to hear what was said. There was nothing preconcerted about these gatherings. Ther simply came about by accident and were the social feature of the club. Years passed and the club removed to a new house. The talkers still lived and there was twice as much room as before, but it was mover possible to recall the old times. Something had been left out of the new house that the old house had possessed-something seemingly not transferrable. Concerted efforts to recall the times that were fled failed disastrously. The men that had formerly been drawn together as by an irresistible attraction seemed now animated by a mutual repulsion. The evanescent charm of the club had fled as the bouquet of uncorked wine.

An Interesting Trade in Which the Best

Although the minimum wages of union wood carvers in this city is 33 cents an hour, and the maximum much above that rate, the trade is for the mass of the 400 men engaged in it not remarkably profitable. It is a skilled trade approaching a fine art, yet a fairly good wood carver is glad to take a permanent place at \$15 a week. Work is uncertain and the trade is crowded. When a large cabinet maker has important orders to execute, he engages many wood carvers, but as soon as business slackens he dismisses part of the men. A few men are permanently employed by cabinet makers large and small, but many of the 400 wood carvers have long seasons of idleness. A man employed by the week at a good salary is expected to lend a hand at other things

wood enreers have long seasons or inteness. A man employed by the week at a good salary is expected to lend a hand at other things when there is no carving to be done.

The skilled wood carver sometimes makes his own designs, but oftener they are furnished by a designer sepecially employed for the purpose. Able designers earn from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, and there is much excellent work turned out in this city. Whether the design or the execution be considered, New York has been a town of excellent wood carving for about a century. Duncan Physic, the most famous of the early New York cabinet makers, turned out beautiful wood carving from his shop, and he would burn an article when it was finished if it did not satisfy his critical taste rather than have such a thing leave his shop.

Wood carvers in New York are often Swiss, French, or German. There are a few Italian wood carvers here now, and lads of American birth, educated in one of the classes at Cooper Union, are going into the business of lato rears. The wood carver often works from a model in plaster or wax, with the further aid of a sketch of the article to be carved. A few make a specialty of interior decoration, but most of the best work is done upon fine cabinet-made furniture. The wood turning for the inthe requires an intelligent burnan band to direct the poece against its cutting edges, Elalorately turned wood was once the only cheap substitute for hand carved wood, but there are now several processes for producing wood carvings, real or counterfeit. The wood carvings machine is an expendive contributer and of carvings machine is an expendive contributer and of carvings machine is an expendive contribute and of carvings or cars, houses, and other structures. The machine cannot be proditably used ave for turning out large manufacturers of fundance work of this seet is done. It is naughly flushed by a wood carving to the laborate and handsome work of this seet is done. It is naughly flushed by a wood

carvings for cars, louses, and other structures. The machine cannot be profitably used ave for turning out large quantities of material of the same design.

Some claborate and handsome work of this sort is done. It is usually fittished by a wood carver, and the work must be superintended by an intelligent man of that craft. Enormous quantities of cheap furniture and mouldings are turned out in this fachion, and the price when the work is done becomes trilling. The chempest of such work is poor and mean, but the best of it is not distinguished by the untrained eye from hand carving. Much of the machine carving is used in the ornamentation of perior cars. As a labor saving device the wood-carving machine is a noteworthy invention. Those that enjoy individuality in work of this sort are offenced by the machine carving, and it has been brought into discretate by the wholesale fashion in which it has been embloyed.

Pywgatille acid and metallic moulds or dies are used to produce an instation of wood carving, and some hatosome designs are made for use in this inshion. Here, acan, the work must be done in wholesale quantities to be profitable. A still cheaper counterfeit is what wood carvers call gingerbread work. This is sawdust and glue moulded and placed on furniture as an ornament. You may see plenty of it in the cheapest furniture shops.

Wood carving has had a revival of recent years. The most expensive furnitures were much of its cost to artiste wood caving. Much of this is imitated from countine antiques and executed with a skill quite equal to the original. The test cost to artiste wood caving. Much of this is imitated from countine antiques and executed with a skill quite equal to the original. The lest cabinet makers take casts of almost every really beautiful earlying that comes into their hands and reproduce these things in new furniture, as in the lands and reproduce these things in new furniture, as in the lands and reproduce these things in a few shops and cheefly by then that are genuine lovers of the

Hall Boys, Walters, Bartenders, and the Autocratic Stewards.

Club servants are a curious and interesting study. The hall boy is pretty near the bottom of the service, though he is sometimes paid better than the chambermaid and as well as the porter. But the hall boy is a peculiarly transient being. Let any club advertise for a hall boy to-day and to morrow there will be fifty applicants for the place, no one of whom, perhaps, if taken, would remain more than six months. The hall boy has only to inquire in order to learn that his predecessors who have been faithful and intelligent have been pro-

WOOLENS will not shrink if

WOOL SOAP

Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago

AN OBJECT LESSON IN BEARS.

It Demonstrated that It Isn't Always Sale

"It is wonderful how much one may learn

from books what wild animals will do and

Yorker who has time and money enough

to go where and do as he pleases. "I am re

minded of this by having read in a book the

other day the positive statement that 'the numerous tales told of the black bear's pug-

naciousness and the fury with which it will a

tack a man are entirely fanciful. Even when

wounded and pressed by the hunter, the black

bear will put forth every endeavor to escape

and the female of this variety, instead of reso

lutely and savarely standing in defence of her

cubs, will desert them at the first sign of dan

ger, if such desertion is necessary to save her-

"I had read that same declaration before

and a few years ago I believed it. I was led to

of the black bear's disposition. I do not seek

learned naturalists who make books, but I know

strength, and it is a pleasant recollection to me

that he was. Otherwise my confidence in book

knowledge of wild beasts would have cost my

estate quito a sum for funeral expenses, direct

We were camped near the shore of White

Two Young Men in Baltimore Out in Their

Night Clothes in Below-zero Wenther.

I rom the Bultimore Sur. Two well-known young men about town have

It was only a year and a half ago that I received my interesting object lesson in what the black bear will and will not do. I was way up in Frontenac county, Canada, fishing. I had a half-breed guide, who pronounced his name Fangwas. I don't know how he spelled it. Neither did he. He was a giant in size and

a great deal more about them.

self from trouble."

and incidental.

moted to places of higher pay and greater honor. Every such boy comes to have the good will of the Jub men and the confidence of the House Committee, but the boy who stays is a rarily. Because the hall boy does not stay his whole race has come to have a bot stay in the hall boy does not stay his whole race has come to have a bot men for dideness; inatendion, the hall boy, the hall boy the stays soon learns the names, faces, and tastes of members, the peculiar needs of the club, and, in fact, everything that is needed to make him useful in his place. He even learns to be respectful without undue humility, and self-respecting without forwardness. When he has been a year in the employment of the club he gives a good deal for his \$3 or \$6 a week.

Porters, being older than hall boys, are and to remain longer. The club porter is usually a good-natured, stout Irishman, sometimes fresh from the sod. He is seldom seen, but he likes to have a speaking accusintance with members, and to express a modest opinion on the portites of the day. He reads the newscapers and knows what is roine on in the world, though he never attains to the preternatural clevenness of the smart hall boy, who is all cars and eyes when the clu is crowded inhementers, and the price than and customs bowledge to a different world from his own.

Walters are almost as transfent as hall boys. There is alwars a percentage of green waiters, because few stay long snough to ripen. There are certain discasses that gr, with trades and professions. One described in the doctor books is housemaid's knee, an affliction that comes of much kneeling, not at prayers, but in the course of household work. The doctors have not yet described the equally well defined malady that may be called waiter's eye. This affliction makes it seemingly impossible for the victim to catch sight of a beckoning hand or to read the human countenance at the distance of ten feet. The disease is the more mysterious in that it is not necessarily accompanied by ordinary nearsightedness.

The he

HILDERBRAND'S LUCE.

A Trifling Accident that Came Between Him and a Miss Worth Millions. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Mining camps are replete with interesting stories of prospectors who have struck it rich and of those who, after years of unsuccessful effort, find themselves "dead broke" in their old age because luck was against them. "While everybody believes more or less in the existence of that something known as 'luck,' said Jean Docker, formerly a resident of the Black Bills and one of the pioneers of that region, "the prospector, who climbs over mountains and trails along streams winding their devious way through forthous guiches, more than enybody, is a believer that 'luck' shapes the destinites of all men. He will tell you frankly that he believes in luck, and is always prepared with what he considers irrefutable arguments in support of his belief. If arguments tall to destinies of all men. He will tell you frankly that he believes in luck, and is always prepared with what he considers irrefutable arguments in support of his belief. If arguments tall to convince, he is ready to relate experiences by the score, experiences of his own and of others, to prove that 'luck' is behind all success or fallure, and that 'luck', good or bad, is responsible for the success or failure of all undertakings.

"L. F. Hilderbrand, a little, wiry Frenchman, who drives an express wagon in Deadwood, is a firm believer in 'luck', for the greater number of the many years that cause his early beard and hair to be so liberally besprinkled with silver have been spent in the mountains of the West. It is 'luck' that is responsible for the fact that he is new driving a dray instead of living a life of case and criptying the luxuries and comforts that the nossession of unlimited means make possible. Had 'luck' not been against him he would now be Mr. Hilderbrand, and not 'Hilderbrand, the drayman.' It was 'luck' that caused him, more than thirty years ago, to stumble against a mountain side in Montana, and it was the same 'luck' that caused him to chip olf a piece from a huge boulder he found there to find that he had 'struck' it rich,' for the boulder was quartz, and or living a boulder he found there to find that he had 'struck it rich,' for the boulder was quartz, and end serious results to its outer covering. He soon got over his excitement, and, with the prospector's instinct, becam to look for the lead from which the boulder had sloughed off. Luck' was still with him, for he traced the prospector's instinct, becam to look for the lead and at once he becam to onen it. He had a partner, and the two worked hard, for although duartz mining would read and quartz mining would read and quartz mining would read and quartz mining would read the proper was the navely and experiment to the land was the navely of men in the Territory who would gladly 'stake' them as soon as they learned of their 'luck' had been When he heard me yell he was close by, and came rushing through the thicket to my aid. If he had had a gon, he said afterward, he wouldn't have dared to use it, so mixed up were the bear and I in the struggle on the ground. It was well for me that my builet had sliced the bear's lower jaw off, for the loss of that prevented her from tearing me with her teeth. I had presence of mind enough, as we wrestled on the ground, to seize the bear's long for in my teeth and draw my face deep into her coat, thus keeping it away from her claws.

"The instant my guide came he got a heavy club and bogan hammering the bear with it. He soon stunned her, and I got loose and sprang to my feet. That seemed to rouse the bear, for she was up and at me again like a flash. With a blow from one of her paws, which landed on my right shoulder, she knocked me off my feet and sent me flying against a stump. I struck with my left side, and got up with three broken ribs, as subsequent investigation proved.

The bear then rushed for Fangwas and had him dearmed of his club in less time than it takes me to tell it. Then the gignatic guide gave me an exhibition of some Graco-Roman wrestling such as I had bever expected to see. He avoided a here rush the bear made, and, seizing her around her bady, threw her over his left shoulder and held her there in spite of her inplieg and clawing him. As he held her he shouted to me to shove the muzzle of my gun against her head and blow her brains out. I did so, and Fangwas held the big teast on his shoulder till she died. The guide wasn't hurt much, but I was so badly done up that we had to break camp and get in to the nearest settlement, where I could have my injuries attended to track camp and get in to the nearest settlement, where I could have my injuries attended to break camp and get in to the nearest settlement, where I could have my injuries attended to break camp and get in to the nearest settlement, where I could have my injuries attended to break camp and get in to the nearest settlement, where

place. Hilderbrand going to French Gulch to seek employment in the placer mines there, while his partner went to Helena to obtain sure/cai assistance.

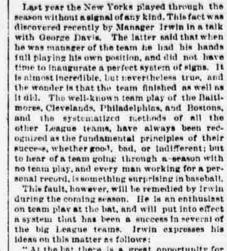
"Years pa-sed on and Hilderbrand began to think less of the 'fled,' and when the stampede for Deadwood Lenna he was one of the first to join the rush, and 'Inck' of the good kind aided him to heats a paving cipim to that part of the city which was once known as Elizabethtown. After the ciain had been worked out he again drifted West, and was one of the planers in the Courd 'Alene Mountains. Had been day he stood once more in Montana, and one day he stood once more nazing on the houlder of rich quartz on which he had feasted his eyes years before. The boulder had the familiar appearance of an old friend, but he surrounding fael so changed that Hilderbrand was bewindered.

"In place of the modest little tunnel he had helped to day eyer a quarter of a century before, he found a monster hoisting plant ruising rich ore from a shaft hundreds of feet in depth, while in the gutch hundreds of feet in depth, while in the gutch hundreds of feet in depth, while in the gutch hundreds signs cantioning trop passers to beware, the boulder shood an object of veneration and carlosity, for it told to the world that it was the identical rock that had led to the discovery of the famous Drum Lummon mine, one of the richest gold producers in the United States.

"Hilderbrand attempted to lough the boulder, but a burify watchman erdered him off. Finally cloquence prevaited and the man whose luck' had been bis ruih was permitted to place in the hand on the boulder and run his finners over the spot which marked the place from which he had chipped off a sample years before.

"Semetimes Hilderbrand tells 'the story, and always winds it up by laying his hands over his beart and looking far away and awaying. Oh, I feel so pinch here,' indicating that portion of his anatomy covered by his hands, wen I come back and see de mili and de mine and tink what mith 'ave been if fluck had been wid me h

MANAGER IRWIN ON TEAM SIGNALS. How the Bateman Must Protect the Bas man by Keeping His Eyes Open.



"At the bat there is a great opportunity for team work, for the batsmen and base runner can work in unison. But in order to be success ful there should be a thorough understanding between players. The base runner must know what the batsman is going to do, and vice versa Team play involves personal sacrifice, and the

record player will be of no service. "Team play at the bat results in runs, and runs win games. Very few hitters can make more than one safe hit out of three times at the bat, yet with team play and signals a batter can invariably advance a base runner at least four times out of five. With a man on first base, the batsman's sole idea should be to 'protect the runner,' no matter what may happen to himself. The runner is nearer the home plate and must be protected. "There should be a code of signals thoroughly

self. The runner is nearer the home plate and must be protected.

"There should be a code of signals thoroughly understood by the players. In illustration, the first thing a base runner should do is to find out, if possible, who will cover second base to take the throw from the catcher. In order to do this he must make a bluff start to steal and then get back to first base as quickly as possible. If the second haseman moves over to cover the bag the bataman must note it, and then a plan of action is agreed upon. As soon as the pitcher delivers the ball the base runner, who has already given a signal to the bateman that he is going to second, makes a break to steal. The batsman hits, or, at least, tries to hit, the ball into right field. This protects the runner, for whether the ball is fielded or not the base runner reaches second in safety and can then score on an ordinary single. If the ball rolls safely into right field the base runner can easily keep on to third, and then score on a ily to the outlield.

"If the short stop makes a move to cover the bag instead of the second baseman the batter must try to, built the ball around toward third with bractically the same results. But in all cases the base runner must start on the signal and the batter must protect him.

"This style of play should be kept up so long as the side at the bat is making runs or is in the lend. But if the score is tied and men are on first and second, then it is that bunting should be resorted to, for it is a safe play and insures the advancement of the runners. The advantane of this method at such a stage is apparent. The third baseman, for instance, is between two fires. He has to watch the man on second and the batsman, too. If the latter makes a slow bunt, the third baseman is apt to fumble it, and then all are safe. The great secret of success in team play, though, is in protecting the runner. The report of the League Rules Committee will heave in the resorted with the tears. change my opinion, though, by some personal observations I had the opportunity of making information about bears any more from the

when the lake. One day I came in from a little excursion by myself on the lake, and I had my gun with me. Deer used to have a habit of coming down to the lake and standing in the water, stumping and snorting. This scared the fish, and we used to take our guns with us sometimes to make the deer go away. I had just stepped ashore from my boat when I heard a noise in the thicket I looked toward it and saw a bear foilewed by two good sized cube hurrying across an open spot in the bushes. The old bear had got out of firing. I saw where she was, though, by the swaying of the bushes, and I banged away. The builtet took effect, and the bear tumbled and lay there.

"She must be dead, said I, 'or she would get up and run away as fast as her legs could carry her, cubs or no cubs."

"So I hurried toward the spot to take a look at the game my well-calculated whot had two young bears. I hadn't taken half a dozen step, however, when the bushes began to tumble about in lively commotion, and my supposed dead bear came tearing out into the opening with a fireceases and determination of the recurred in the process on the rhaunches, and I want to tell you she was a sight to give a fellow dream, And her appearance wasn't improved any brite fact that my built had carried away brance that my special content of the regurd of the strong of the regurd of the sheet highly muritated and altogether furnished was sight to give a fellow dream, And her appearance wasn't improved any brite fact that my built had carried away brance, the sheetingly muritated and altogether furnished was a sight to give a fellow dream, And her appearance wasn't improved any brite fact that my built had carried away brance and the sheet of the sheet high and the second the same was constant which have a second became, the sheetingly muritated and altogether furnished was a sight to give a fellow dr

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES MEET. Changes in the Constitution and By-laws of

The delegates to the New York Interscholastic A. A. held a special meeting at Cutler School on Wednesday afternoon. The schools represented were as follows:

Berkeley, Lefferts and Moeran; Cutler, Harris and Draper; Wilson and Kellogg, McDavitt and Patterson; Drisler, Wenman and Welff; Columbia Institute, Mc-Cabe and Mulierson; Columbia Grammar, Wilcox and Thompson: Bernard, Bedford, and Moore; Dwight, Bogart and Fisher; Trinity, Brown and Kitter; Condon, Clark and Hull; Hamilton Institute, Carey and Brown; De La Salle Institute, O'Shea and Whitney: Halsey,

Some of the new changes in the constitution and by-laws proposed for adoption at the next meeting are as follows:

Article 4. This association shall have jurisdiction ever schools in this association in the following athlette exercises: First, running all distances; second, walking all distances; third, jumping of any charge ter: fourth, throwing the hammer; fifth, purting the shot; sixth, pole leaving; seventh, bleyele racing all distances; eighth, taseball; minth, football; tenth,

Article 5. Any private school desiring to join the association shall send to the secretary a written application for membership, to be submitted to the associ-

ciat on small be held the second Tuesday of each month, except that the last meeting of each sensol year shall be held on the first Tuesday in June. Sec-tion 5. The meetings shall be juild at the different achools which are members of this association, in

Article 9. Section 3. No school shall be considered a member of this association until its first annual dues have been usult.

Article 11. Section 1. No one shall represent any principles a controlled in an at left contest who have within the bast week gained notoriety by carrying out the terms of a wager to run, clad easy in
papamas, between midright and dawn, from the
Stafford Hotel, Charles and Madison streets, to
the Equitable building, at Caivert and Fayette
two of these runs, and the participants were
the Messrs, Wills S, Metoriack and John B, Morria, "the third."

The wager came about in this way: Mr. McCornick, who is from Heston, is spending the
winter at the Stafford. Last Snadry ingit,
while costly sented in his room clad in najamas
and eitertaining several trients, among wone
the proper thing for a fellow to excesse in.
The nost repined that he could ran with
the proper thing for a fellow to excesse in.
The nost repined that he could ran with case
when clad in his pajamas.

Mr. McCornick, continue and the
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close upon within the past week gained notoricty by carry-ing out the terms of a wager to run, clad only in

STRONGEST ENDORSEMENT

EVER GIVEN ANY REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF COMPLEXION BLEMISHES. United States Health Reports Official Be-

FROM U. S. HEALTH REPORTS OF DEC. 24, 1803. TOILET NECESSITIES.

Time and again have the United States Health Reports cautioned readers against complexion remedies of unknown composition, and which have been shown by thorough chemical analysis to contain ingredients which do much harm. The desire on the part of those suffering from physical defects of the face and form, or from the hundred and one things which mar personal appearance, to obtain relief and something that will give them equal advantage with their more fortunate sisters in the way of securing the charms which hold and attract mankind, has resulted in the market being flooded with preparations which, claiming much, furnish but ill-

positively harmful and as such have received our just condemnation.

In the light of what has been said, it is a make ter of genuine satisfaction to the compilers of these reports to come upon a line of preparations which it has been found by expert examination, conducted through our inquiry bureau, to be all, and more, than the individual representing the same claims for his specifics. Reference is had, particularly, to Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Fould's Medi-

tle relief, and in a great majority of cases are

Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Fould's Medicated Arsenic Complexion Soap, now owned and offered to the public by Mr. H. H. Fould of 214 6th av., New York.

The above remedies are sold in all first-class drug stores, and have stood the test for years, and are especially valuable for the complexion. They clear the skin, purify the blood, develop the form, and clear the complexion thoroughly; for rough skin and for expelling blackheads and pimples they are invaluable. They are put up in attractive forms, and have demonstrated to thousands of ladies who have tested the same that nothing better has ever been compounded for the purpose of beautifying the face and features.

tures.

As a large proportion of our readers are found among ladice and in the home circle, this report is written in their interest, and not for the purpose of advertising these remedies, the reference to these superior articles being purely incidental but the company of the io these superior atticles being purely inciden-tal, but, inasmuch as we have satisfied ourselves of their worth, it is only a public duty to say as much in a report, based upon our honest and unbiased examination, made in pursuance of the object which sustains this publication. Both Dr. Campbell's Wafers and Fould's Arzenic Soap are toilet essentials of such su-perior character that it is a pleasure for the United States Health Reports to give them an editorial endorsement.

United States Health Reports to give them as editorial endorsement.

DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS and FOULD'S MEDICATED ARSENIC SOAP can be had at any first-class drug store in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, and GREAT BRITAIN, Also sense by mail from main office on receipt of price, Wafers, per box, \$1; 0 large boxes, \$5. Soap, 50c, per cake, or \$5 per dozen cakes, Address all mail orders to H. B. FOULD, 214 6th av., New York,—Adv.

The Marshalltown Women's Club Hears Remarks from a Man. THE SUN told not long ago about the lows Women's Bureau of Reciprocity, a scheme by

which the lows club women are diffusing their ideas and their knowledge to the uttermost ends of the State. This working out of this plan showed such earmarks of genius that the Massachusetts women who read about it got real icalous, and even in Chicago, where some of the papers copied THE SUN's article, a few of the Woman's Club members "made remarks." But let not these ladies hide their diminished

heads too impulsively, nor so far as to cover up both ears, into at least one of which THE SUN would like to whisper a bit of news. Those Iowa women do not know everything, and last week ther made a serious blunder. Yes, ladios, they did, but you can read and be warned. As one of their own number said: "They'd ought to ha! known better than to ask a man to respond ." but of that, more in another paragraph.

The scene of the great lows blunder was in the pretty little town of Marshalltown, situated in the midst of the most cultivated districts of the Hawkeye State, a place where nature smiles in summer, where the fires glow on homelike hearths in winter-a place, in short, where every prospect except the glucose factory pleases, and prospect except the glucose factory pleases, and only man is vile, a fact which will be substan-tated in the paragraph mentioned. Marshailtown possesses, as just intimated, a glucose factory of unusual power you can smell it for miles), a soldiers' home, and various other

it for miles), a soldiers' home, and various other modern improvements. Among these is the Marshalitown Women's Club, which last week celebrated its tenth birthday. As Mrs. M. M. Garvin, the President of the club, expressed it in her opening address: "Ten years ago we came into existence as a tiny stream leaps sparkling toward the sunlight, and have been increasing in size, little by little, sometimes saling under cloudless skies and sometimes borne along under the shadows, but, like Tennyson's brook,

"We chatter, chatter as we go

" We chatter, chatter as we go

—and three years ago became a part of that little federated stream that began to whisper to the moraing mists and 'ripple and sing to the hills 'as it came leaping down their sides."

It is not exactly to be known whether Mrs. Garvin introduced that quotation about "We Garvin introduced that quotation about "We chatter, chatter as we go as a confession or whether it was purely metaphorical, like the rest of her remarks. At any rate, the members of the cub and the visiting members of "sister clubs" did considerable talking on the occasion of this birthiday celebration. And they talked well, dear ladies of Massachusetts and of Chicago and of other places. One speaker followed another in gay and joyous strain, and the gentlemen present, who had been feasting on "oysters sur coquilies" and "placaant au gelée" and "cheese straws" and other good things, applauded heartily, and thought proudly within themselves: "By George! It isn't every woman who could get up those good things to eat and then give you after-dinner speeches such as these!"

within themselves. "By George! it isn't every woman who could get up these good things to eat and then give you after-dinner speeches such as these."

Ah indies of M. and of C. and of other places, can you not picture to yourselves the scene in that banquet hall? Can you not feel that atmosphere of warmth and harmony and serenity? It was at this moment that the toast mistress arose and said she would call upon a gentleman to paint for them the picture of the future. With this a man, a rude man, untouched either by the cysters sur coquilles or by the choice sentiments which had been uttered, ardse and responded to "The Outlook." You begin to perceive, ladies, where the lows women showed the failibinty of their judgment. This man (Dr. if. I. Getz was his name, and it called forth an unseemly jest from one of the more benighted of the male guosts to the effect that "the Dr. Getz there just the same!") undertook to pains a picture of the ideal woman of the future. He said: "We will glance briefly at the political, business and professional, social and educational outlook for the woman of the future. He was brief, as he hinted he should be. First, he swung his oratorical arm toward woman in politics and sweps her out so suddenly that he took away his audience's breath. Then he knocked her out of lammed her real hard into the social niche with a command to stay where she was put, and gave her an educational footstool to put her feet on. "Teacher of the young," he called it. Finally he took breath and said: "The ideal social woman of the future will be a clubwoman." The club which she will attend will be one of the few survivals of the fittest, and this, in future, will be regarded as some kind of a posturation institution, where wife, sister, or daughter will be found occupying her time as stated intervals of the fittest, and this, in future, will be regarded as some kind of a posturation institution, where wife, sister, or daughter will be found occupying her time as stated intervals of the fittest, and this, in fut

comfort."
The was all very well, but the women present recalled their arduous studies in the field of "Beginning of Aryan Civilization" and "Dantes Inferno" and "Woman in Politics." and they looked coldly at Dr. Getz. As the member herself said, "They'd ought to ha'known better," and The Sr'n holds up their case as a warning to the ladies of Massachusetts, of Chicago, and of other places. of other places.

Bables in Public. " It seems to ene," says an observer, " that one

sees in the elevated and other cars and in the streets fewer infants in arms than formerly. A friend of mine says that this is due to the general growth of civilization; that more and more mothers hesitate to take into public places infants of such an age that they might be dis-turning to other people or to the mothers them-taives. How near right this is for a reason I vouldn't indertake to say; but I think there can be no doubt about the general fact that fewer bables are now seen in public."

Quite Right, Mr. Ettitops; Quite Right, "Izra," said Mrs. Hilliops, "you often hear of the hardships of sailors handling the wet and frozen sails in winter, don't you?" Yes, Elizabeth," said Mr. Dilitops, "and ter-

rible they must be, too."

"Hut you never hear anybody say anything about the hardships of women hanging out clothes in such weather as this, do you?"

"No. Elizabeth," said Mr. Billtops, with set-den energy, "but you ought to."